



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to which they will go, have been notified of the fact. There are nearly 200 sets, of 156 specimens each. The institutions are expected to pay for transportation, but are under no further expense.

AT the last meeting of the British Astronomical Association it was announced by the President (Mr. N. E. Green) that Miss Brown, the Director of the Solar Section of the Association, had presented £50 towards the expenses of erecting an observatory on the site offered by the Royal Botanical Society. Mr. J. G. Petrie, (Secretary), stated that the President had offered to commence the equipment of the observatory by presenting his 18-inch reflecting telescope, with which he had made many of his drawings, and that Mr. Calver had also offered optical aid.

ON Saturdays in June and July, when the Royal Botanic Gardens are opened to the public by payment of a fee, gardeners will be detailed to take visitors around the gardens to show the points of interest and describe the plants.

THE fifteenth anniversary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, was celebrated by a dinner on April 29th. Mr. E. Windsor Richard, the President, occupied the chair, and speeches were made by the Duke of Cambridge, Sir F. Bramwell, Professor Kennedy and others.

The Psychological Index, compiled by Dr. Howard C. Warren, of Princeton University, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, of Columbia University, and issued annually as a supplement to *The Psychological Review*, has been published for the year 1896. The bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects for that year extends to 145 pages and contains 2,234 titles. Psychology is one of the fifteen sciences to be included in the International Bibliography of Scientific Literature, but, while the plans for this great undertaking are being matured, *The Psychological Index* is essential to students of psychology and cognate subjects.

THE first two numbers of a *Zeitschrift für Criminal - Anthropologie, Gefängniswissenschaft und Prostitutionswesen*, edited by Dr. Walter

Wenge and published by M. Priber, Berlin, have been issued. These numbers include articles by Dr. Näcke on 'Lombroso and Modern Criminal Anthropology,' by Professor Preyer on the 'Hand-Writing of Criminals,' by Dr. Penta on 'The Rational Treatment of Criminals,' by Dr. Paul on 'Identification,' and other articles on similar subjects, together with a review of the literature.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE Governors of McGill University, in accordance with the custom of British and Canadian universities, announce that they are prepared to receive applications for the appointment to the chair of zoology recently founded by Sir Donald A. Smith. The annual salary is \$2,500. Candidates should forward applications with testimonials before June 1st to Mr. W. Vaughan, Secretary, McGill University, Montreal.

IT is announced that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago will be affiliated with the University of Illinois.

BARNARD College, New York, has received a gift of \$140,000 from Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske for a building to be called Fiske Hall in memory of her husband. This will enable the trustees to complete the new quadrangle, the other halls, provided by Mrs. Brinckerhoff and Mrs. Anderson, being now nearly ready for occupancy. Barnard College has also received \$6,000 from Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer for the equipment of the chemical laboratory and \$2,000 from others for the furnishing of the Brinckerhoff Hall.

RROSSE Hall, Kenyon College, was burned May 9th. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

THE chair of mineralogy and metallurgy in Columbia University, vacant by the retirement of Professor Thomas Egleston, will be divided, Professor A. J. Moses being promoted to a professorship of mineralogy, and Mr. H. M. Howe, a graduate of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being appointed professor of metallurgy.

THERE are 450 candidates for degrees this

year at Cornell University. Of these 136 are in the department of arts and sciences and 137 in the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering. There are 18 candidates for the doctorate, 14 in philosophy and 4 in science.

THE will of the late Miss Brown, of Waterhaugh, Ayrshire, leaves £5,000 both to the University of Edinburgh and to the University of Glasgow.

THE Cambridge Syndicate appointed to consider the question of degrees for women have issued a second report, in which they state that after carefully considering the discussion of their first report they adhere to their recommendations. The statute recommended is as follows: "The University shall have power to grant, by diploma, titles of degrees in Arts, Law, Science, Letters and Music to women who, either before or after the confirmation of this statute, have fulfilled the conditions which shall be required of them for this purpose by the ordinances of the University, and also shall have power to grant by diploma the same titles *honoris causa* to women who have not fulfilled the usual conditions but have been recommended for such titles by the Council of the Senate; provided always that a title granted under this section shall not involve membership of the University."

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

FORMER EXTENSION OF ICE IN GREENLAND.

I HAD not intended writing on this subject again, but Professor Chamberlin's criticism* of my paper in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America calls for a reply. For the benefit of those, if there are any, who think that problems of Greenland glacial geology can be settled at long range, by a comparison of photographs, I wish to point out that Professor Chamberlin has selected for publication, not the view in my paper, which *does show* some ruggedness, but one inserted primarily to show glaciated topography. Therefore I can agree with some of Professor Chamberlin's remarks.

Had my critic sailed along this coast he would have seen the Devil's Thumb as a high peak

* SCIENCE, p. 748, and in a somewhat different form in *Journ. Geol.*, V., 1897, p. 303.

with serrated sky line, precipitous front and numerous evidences of ruggedness. He would not have seen the well glaciated back, which my view shows, and would not have known that, while in all other places the peak is inaccessible, the ascent from the glaciated back was easy. Had he made this ascent he would have found even more distinct evidence of ruggedness and, throwing a stone as large as one's head, would have found that from five to seven seconds elapsed before it struck, indicating a nearly sheer precipice of perhaps 500 feet. Whether this would have been classed as angular and unsubdued I cannot, of course, say; but my classification of it, in the view obtained from the sea, is distinctly unsubdued. Some idea of the nature of this west face (or left side) may be gained from the photograph, though the cliff is three or four miles from the camera and the picture, as printed, far less distinct than the original view. Dozens of hills in this region have the same characteristics, including Fig. I., plate 27 (in my article), in which, however, glaciated topography is seen in the background on the right, which would not have been seen from sea-level.

I have nothing to say concerning my query about the 'driftless area,' which, judging from the warmth of the reply, seems to be resented. Nor do I feel called upon to defend my use of the term Devil's Thumb. From Professor Chamberlin's remarks one would infer, what is not the case, that I had made an error in placing names. Geologists would be undertaking a very serious task if they attempted to verify the maps they use. The Ryder map, from which the name is adopted, is based on an official Danish Survey, and for the region is quite remarkably accurate. Since this map is published in my paper, and a foot-note announces my belief that Ryder has made an error in naming the mountain the Devil's Thumb, no real confusion will arise in the minds of those who read my paper carefully and candidly.

Professor Chamberlin makes another mistake when he says that I insist 'upon general glaciation.' I have never done this, but have brought forward evidence which, I believe, proves the opposite conclusion to be a generalization based upon questionable field methods,